

## EAST Search History

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	30182	(animal or pet) near2 (food\$ or feed\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:46
L2	289826	elisa or sandwich or competit\$ or immunoassay or immunometric or ria or eia	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L3	5684	1 and 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L4	294	1 same 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L5	445101	contam\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 08:47
L6	134	4 and 5	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:04
L7	225282	stool or feces or microorganism or bacteria	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:05
L8	179	4 and 7	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:05
L9	2183439	render\$ or cook\$ or heat\$4 or boil\$	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:06
L10	127	6 and 9	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:16
L11	169	8 and 9	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:06
L12	84	10 and (antibod\$3 or immunoglob\$)	US-PGPUB; USPAT	OR	ON	2006/11/07 09:17

L7 ANSWER 57 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
TI Determination of hormone contaminants in milk replacers by  
high-performance liquid chromatography and immunoassay  
AB Certain milk replacers were reported to cause 19-nortestosterone (NT)-pos.  
urine samples after feeding them to veal calves. In order to find the  
possible source of contamination, milk replacers and crude fat  
and meat meal from homogenized veal calves and com. crude fat from a  
rendering plant were analyzed for NT plus its metabolites and constituents  
of illicit cocktails (NT esters, estradiol benzoate, and  
medroxyprogesterone acetate). The steroids were separated using different  
HPLC systems and measured by specific immunoassays. The results show that  
animal feed processed from carcasses of treated animals contains hormone  
concns. that may cause pos. urine samples in animals fed on such feed.  
SO Journal of Chromatography (1989), 489(1), 181-9  
CODEN: JOCRAM; ISSN: 0021-9673  
AU Rapp, M.; Meyer, H. H. D.

L7 ANSWER 55 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
TI Testing of food and agricultural products by immunoassay. Recent advances  
AB The evaluation of immunoassay diagnostic kits was undertaken to determine their  
usefulness in a regulatory anal. laboratory environment in the food, feed, and  
pesticide areas. Four rapid enzyme immunoassay tests for the  
detection of aflatoxin residues at the 20 ppb level in animal  
feeds were compared to the official HPLC procedure. In the  
pesticide area, a com. pentachlorophenol competitive inhibition assay for  
residues in water was investigated for its applicability to poultry and  
pork liver matrixes. In addition, an ELISA screening procedure for the  
herbicide Fusilade was developed. Modifications were incorporated into  
the rapid immunoband 1-2 Test procedure for the detection of motile  
Salmonella in various food and animal feed products resulting in  
faster anal. than the standard culture method. Comparative evaluation of a  
Quik-Card Test for sulfamethazine drug residues in pork urine, liver, and  
muscle is described.  
SO ACS Symposium Series (1990), 451(Immunoassays Trace Chem. Anal.), 40-8  
CODEN: ACSMC8; ISSN: 0097-6156  
AU Cochrane, William P.

L7 ANSWER 53 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  
TI Salmonella in food of animal origin:  
investigation by the classical method, Bac Trace Microwell ELISA  
and Salmonella Rapid Test  
AB Salmonella in eggs, sausage, chicken, and other meat was  
detected by the classical culturing procedure and by 2 rapid com.  
immunodetection procedures. In a survey of 446 samples, the culture  
method gave 30 positives, vs. 63 for the Rapid Test and 22 for the ELISA.  
In addition to its greater sensitivity, the Rapid Test also allows  
recovery of the strain for further anal.  
SO Industrie Alimentari (Pinerolo, Italy) (1992), 31(307), 760-3  
CODEN: INALBB; ISSN: 0019-901X  
AU Bersani, G.; Mioni, R.; Grimaldi, M.; Bragagna, P.; Zanirato, G.

L7 ANSWER 50 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

TI Animal meal. Production and determination in feedstuffs and the origin of bovine spongiform encephalopathy

AB A review is given with 36 refs. on animal meal, how it is produced in rendering plants, and means of investigating feed constituents. In addition to animal meal, numerous other products of animal origin are also on the market (e.g., blood meal, bone meal, feather meal, gelatin). Constituents of animal origin can be detected in feeds by microscopy, but determining the animal species from which the constituents are derived, as required by law in Germany, requires methods such as ELISA and PCR. The authors consider the problem of trace contamination being introduced accidentally during the production of ruminants' feeds containing constituents of animal origin. The future of animal meal is discussed together with alternatives for disposing of animal carcasses and slaughter offal, i.e., composting and incineration.

SO Naturwissenschaften (1999), 86(2), 62-70

CODEN: NATWAY; ISSN: 0028-1042

AU Hahn, Heinz

TI Production of animal meal and its evidence in feedstuff

AB A review with 38 refs. is given on animal meal production and its evidence in feedstuff. Addnl. to the defined product "animal meal" numerous other products of animal origin are used for the production of feedstuffs (e.g. blood meal, bone meal, feather meal). For the detection of constituents from animals in feedstuffs, microscopy is used in daily routine anal.; also for the determination of the animal species from which the constituents are derived, methods as ELISA or PCR have to be adopted for this purpose. The problem of trace contamination of feedstuffs for ruminants by constituents of animal origin being introduced accidentally during the production of feedstuffs or by other means is outlined. The future of the product "animal meal" is discussed together with alternatives for the disposal of animal carcasses and slaughterhouse offall, that is composting and incineration.

SO Biologie in Unserer Zeit (1999), 29(4), 208-217

CODEN: BLUZAR; ISSN: 0045-205X

AU Hahn, Heinz